

**FILED - LN**

January 28, 2021 2:54 PM  
CLERK OF COURT  
U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN  
BY: ecd / ecd / 128 SCANNED BY: ecd / 128

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT WESTERN  
DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN SOUTHERN DIVISION

BLACKHAWK TRIBE  
El, Rambo, Plaintiff  
DBA  
RANDY TYREASE JOY  
C/O 1807 Olds Avenue  
Lansing, Michigan Territory  
Michigan State Republic  
[Postal Zone 48915-1028US]

**1:21-cv-96**  
**Hala Y. Jarbou**  
**U.S. District Judge**

Vs

20130229086-CV

AYSIA MARIE PEREZ, Defendants

ERIC RODRIGUEZ, Defendants

305 RIO GRANDE

UVALDE, TEXAS 78801

**LEGAL NOTICE OF REMOVAL**  
**FROM MUNICIPAL COURT TO FEDERAL COURT**  
**PURSUANT TO TITLE 28 § 1441- §1446**  
**PROPER ARTICLE III JURISDICTION**

**ORIGINAL JURISDICTION**  
**"MINISTERS-CONSULS**  
**DIPLOMATS"**  
**Article III, Section 2; Article VI**  
**United States Republic Constitution**  
**Treaty of Peace and Friendship**

**'Established Law of the Land,**  
**Federal Question(s): Constitution, Treaty;**  
**Religious Liberty; Due Process; Substantive liberties of Child possession, trust property,**  
**Diversity Etc.**

**Supreme Court Rulings**

THERE ARE OTHER PENDING OR UNRESOLVED CIVIL ACTION ARISING OR OCCURRENCE  
ALLEGED IN THE COMPLAINT NOW COMES Plaintiff, Rambo El, by and through me  
and for my Claim against the above-named Defendants, states as follows:

I am a non-resident national of the City of Lansing, County of Ingham, State of Michigan  
Republic Union. Defendants AYSIA MARIE PEREZ existing under the laws of the State of  
Texas. Defendants AYSIA MARIE PEREZ, ERIC RODRIGUEZ are residents in  
the City of Uvalde Texas, County of Uvalde Texas 38th district Court Cause Number  
20130229086-CV were they're acting under color of law, in their individual and or their  
capacity, and in the course and scope of their employment at all times mentioned herein.  
All events giving rise to this lawsuit occurred in the City Lansing Michigan, and in the County of  
Uvalde, State of Texas. This lawsuit arises out of Defendants' violations of my' federal  
constitutional and The freedom and peace treaty of 1797 liberties.

Constitution and consequently, Plaintiff has a viable claim for damages under 18 U.S.C. § 242  
and 241 Plaintiff also brings claims under state law.

Jurisdiction is vested in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1441- 1446 [federal  
question] and 28 U.S.C. § 1332 Article III [human liberties].

The amount in controversy exceeds Seventy-Five Thousand Dollars  
(\$75,000.00), not including interest, costs, and attorney fees. I'm seeking \$75,000.00 for Relief  
on each charge and there's a total of 2 equaling \$150,000.00 One Hundred Fifty Thousands total

Notice of Removal

and conservator possession of trust property - chattel / child JAE'ANNA MARIE PEREZ STATE OF TEXAS CERTIFICATE # 142-07-229419, Nancy Pittman Clark's Superior Court Toombs County GA book number 01295, Pg 0063-0064, UCC Financial Statement Amendment Colorado Secretary of State Master ID: 20192072959, Validation Number: 20202096513.

#### FACTS

I Rambo El realleges and incorporates by reference each and every paragraph of this Complaint as though fully set forth herein. Plaintiff, on January 12th, 2009, At my come domicile in City of Lansing Plaintiff child and trust property JAE'ANNA MARIE PEREZ was kidnapped.

(750.349 Kidnapping; "restrain" defined; violation as felony; penalty; other violation arising from the same transaction. Sec. 349.) Under 18 U.S. Code § 1201 - Kidnapping child was 19 months old. Residential location or address was not discovered until July 18th of 2020. AYSIA MARIE PEREZ gave testimony of these facts on the 19th of January 2021 in case cause number 20130229086-CV, by AYSIA MARIE PEREZ. 18 U.S. Code § 3283 - Offenses against children

U.S. Code, No statute of limitations that would otherwise preclude prosecution for an offense involving the sexual or physical abuse, or kidnaping, of a child under the age of 18 years shall preclude such prosecution during the life of the child, or for ten years after the

ERIC RODRIGUEZ is guilty of Texas Penal Code §22.01) crime of violence under 18 U.S.C. § 16(b), (Texas Penal Code §2.11(D) 18 U.S. Code § 113 (5) (7) - Assaults within maritime and territorial jurisdiction, And (21.08) Sexual Assault On A Child, 18 U.S. Code § 2243 - Sexual abuse of a minor or ward. AYSIA MARIE PEREZ both helped tamper with evidence under (Texas Penal Code § 37.09) 18 U.S. Code § 1519.Destruction, alteration. And (Texas Penal Code § 36.05. Tampering with Witness) 18 U.S. Code § 1512 - Tampering with a witness, victim.

ERIC RODRIGUEZ, Whom AYSIA MARIE PEREZ Lives With At 305 Rio Grande In Uvalde, Texas Is A Sexual Predator And Danger To my Daughter and trust property JAE'ANNA MARIE PEREZ. There Was A Sexual Assault Case (Case # 236468 CFS) case filed June 17th 2017 in uvalde county district Court Opened Concerning Mr. Rodriguez And My Daughter JAE'ANNA MARIE PEREZ. The Court Failed To Notify Me That There Were Any Sexual Assaults Cases Pending Involving My Daughter. Cps And The Special Investigator, Blue Bonnet, Also Failed To Notify Me Of Any Investigation Involving My Daughter. I Unaware Of Any Of This Until A Week Before I Filed My Petition. On July 8th Ms. Perez's Mother, Grandmother, And Sister All Reached Out To Me Because They Were And Have Been Very Concerned About My Daughter's Safety Since 2017. I Came To Uvalde On July16, 2020 And Stayed Through The 18th Of 2020 To Check On My Daughters Safety And Get The Facts Of The Case. I Went To The Clerk's Office Several Times To Try To Get A Copy Of The Case, But I Was Told The Case Was Sealed. On August 25, 2020 Detective Adrian Gonzalez of Uvalde, Texas Police Department Contacted Me And Informed Me, That There Was Enough Evidence To Prosecute Eric Rodriguez. Detective Gonzalez Also Told Me Eric Rodriguez Refused To Do An Interview. Detective Gonzalez, Who Was The Lead Detective, Informed Me That He Was Ready And Available To Present The Indictment To The Grand Jury. Instead Of Having Detective Gonzalez Present The Case To The Grand Jury There Was A Third Party Called In His Place For That Matter. Detective Gonzalez Had No Knowledge Of The Case Being Closed. Detective Gonzalez Told Me That The Case Was Still Pending Because He Has Not Presented It Yet And Was Waiting To Do So. When I Spoke To Him On The Phone, He Said There Is Plenty Of Evidence On The Texas Code 22.01, 22.11(D), And 21.08 Sexual Assault On A Child. Sexual Assault On A Child, 18 U.S. Code § 2243 - Sexual abuse of a minor or ward. On January 19th of 2021 AYSIA MARIE PEREZ testimony under penalty and that her boyfriend ERIC RODRIGUEZ is in violation of (Texas Penal Code § 22.041). Abandoning or Endangering Child (c) A person commits an offense if he intentionally, knowingly, recklessly, or with criminal negligence, by act or omission, engages in conduct that places a child younger than 15 years in imminent danger of death, bodily injury, or physical or mental impairment. §919b. Art. 119b. Child endangerment

Any person subject to this chapter-(1) who has a duty for the care of a child under the age of 16 years; and(2) who, through design or culpable negligence, endangers the child's mental or physical health, safety, or welfare;shall be punished as a court-martial may direct By having a minor operate a motor vehicle at the age of 9 years old.

WHEREFORE, i respectfully requests that this Honorable Court enter an award in Plaintiff's favor and against Defendants in an amount in excess of Two million dollars and possession of trust property JAE'ANNA MARIE PEREZ Four hundred fifty thousand Totaling \$150,000.00 is being sought after for relief to all violation.

COUNT I 18 U.S. Code § 1201 - Kidnapping

I reallege and incorporate by reference each and every paragraph of this Complaint as though fully set forth herein.

That Defendants AYSIA MARIE - PEREZ Kidnapped Plaintiff Minor Child without any legal justification and/or probable cause. That Defendants AYSIA MARIE PEREZ did cause Plaintiff child to be held against his will and/ without any legal justification and/or probable cause. That Defendant Aysia Marie Perez restricted My liberties against my will. Defendants Aysia Marie Perez actions were without legal justification and/or probable cause. As a result of Defendant Aysia Marie Perez actions, I suffered injuries and damages. Defendant Aysia Marie Perez actions were so egregious and so outrageous that my' damages were heightened and made more severe so that i am entitled to exemplary damages.

WHEREFORE, I respectfully requests that this Honorable Court enter an award in Plaintiff's favor and against Defendants in an amount in excess of Seventy-Five Thousand Dollars (\$75,000.00), exclusive of costs, interest, for \$75,000.00 and conservator possession of Jae'Anna Marie family of Perez relief on count 1.

Count II 18 U.S. Code § 2243 - Sexual abuse of a minor or ward.

I reallege and incorporate by reference each and every paragraph of this Complaint as though fully set forth herein.

That Defendants ERIC RODRIGUEZ Sexual abuse a Child and That Defendants ERIC RODRIGUEZ did cause Plaintiff child to be held against his will and/ without any legal justification and/or probable cause. That Defendant Sexual abuse restricted My liberties against my will. Defendants ERIC RODRIGUEZ actions were without legal justification and/or probable cause. As a result of Defendant Aysia Marie Perez actions, I suffered injuries and damages. Defendant Sexual abuse actions were so egregious and so outrageous that my' damages were heightened and made more severe so that i am entitled to exemplary damages.

WHEREFORE, I respectfully requests that this Honorable Court enter an award in Plaintiff's favor and against Defendants in an amount in excess of Seventy-Five Thousand Dollars (\$75,000.00), exclusive of costs, interest, for \$75,000.00 relief on count 2.

Rambo El, A Natural Person, In Propria Persona, Sui Juris (not to be confused with nor substituted with Pro Se); and not a Statutory Person.

**Petitioner / Alleged Accused,**

(Hereinafter Petitioner)

Official Notice is hereby served on the STATE OF TEXAS DISTRICT COUNTY COURT; all Judicial Sub-Divisions; Officials; Agents; and above named Defendant-all cases and Jurisdiction / Venue moved to Federal Court. All Matters, Complaints, Traffic Tickets / Suits, Citations / Bills of Exchange (misrepresented as lawful warrants, etc.), must be filed with Federal Court, pursuant to Jurisdiction named hereinafter.

**I.**

**JURISDICTION**

Jurisdiction / Venue are hereby placed in one Supreme Court, pursuant to Article III Section 2 for The United States Republic, and the several States, under the Constitution; Article VI; and reaffirmed by obligatory Official Oaths.

“The Judicial Power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority;--to all cases affecting ambassadors,



other public ministers and consuls; --to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdictions;--to controversies to which the United States shall be a party;--to controversies between two or more states;--between a state and citizens of another state;--between citizens of different states;--between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects."

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

COMES NOW, Rambo El, In Propria Persona, Sui Juris (not to be confused with Pro se), Aboriginal Indigenous Moorish-American; possessing Free-hold by Inheritance status; standing squarely affirmed and bound to the Zodiac Constitution, with all due respect and honors given to the Constitution for the United States Republic, North America. Being a descendant of Moroccans and born in America, with the blood of the Ancient Moabites from the Land of Moab, who received permission from the Pharaohs of Egypt to settle and inhabit North-West Africa / North Gate. The Moors are the founders and are the true possessors of the present Moroccan Empire; with our Canaanite, Hittite and Amorite brethren, who sojourned from the land of Canaan, seeking new homes. Our dominion and inhabitation extended from Northeast and Southwest Africa, across the Great Atlantis, even unto the present North, South and Central America and the Adjoining Islands-bound squarely affirmed to THE TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP OF SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN (1787) A.D. superseded by THE TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP OF EIGHTEEN HUNDRED and THIRTY-SIX (1836) A.D. between Morocco and the United States (<http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/diplomacy/barbary/barl866t.htm> or at **Bevines Law Book of Treaties**) the same as displayed under Treaty Law, Obligation, Authority as expressed in Article VI of the Constitution for the United States of America (Republic):

The Holy Koran Circle 7, Chapter 47; Constitution and By-law of The Moorish Holy Temple of Science; Religious Corporation Act (805 ILCS 110/); Conveyances Act (765 ILCS 5/); Notice by Publication Act. (715 ILCS 5/) The original Moorish Charter of the HONORABLE Noble Drew Ali And Title to HIS Vast Estate Express Trust: Form 1099 (Document #10105905: Cook County Book 521, Page 579, August 01, 1928); National Archives Record Group 147, Copy Book 521, and Page File Number 5-39, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BM: WD:144-55-0, U.S. Department of Defense, File 1-17 (Indigenous Freeholder and creditor; Hierarchical Code R1.01.052.004, Federal Code 667, Federal Code 633, Federal Code 463; The Moroccan Treaty of Friendship and Peace 1787, 1836 and 1986; U.S.C. Title 28, Part 4, Chapter 97 Subsection 1603 (Jurisdictional immunities of foreign states), U.S.C. Title 28, Part 4, Chapter 97, Subsection 1604 (immunities of a foreign states from jurisdiction), UNITED STATES: FOREIGN SOVEREIGN IMMUNITIES ACT OF 1976: Public law 94-583 (immunities of a foreign states from jurisdiction), PUBLIC LAW 106-55 (International Religious Freedom Act), Public Law 107-228 (Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 2003), the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of April 18, 1961, the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of April 24, 1963 & the Hague Convention of October 5, 1961, the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, United Nations Resolution 61/295 (Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples), & United Nations Resolution 60/147 ( Right to a Remedy and Reparation for Victims of Gross Violations of International Human Rights Law and Serious Violation of International Humanitarian Law).

**THE TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP OF 1787, 1836, and 1986 A.D.**

**Between Morocco and the United States**

**Article 20**

"If any of the Citizens of the United States, or any Persons under their Protection, shall have any disputes with each other, the Consul shall decide between the Parties, and whenever the Consul shall require any Aid or Assistance from our Government, to enforce his decisions, it shall be immediately granted to him."

**Article 21**

"If any Citizen of the United States should kill or wound a Moor, or, on the contrary, if a Moor shall kill or wound a Citizen of the United States, the Law of the Country shall take place, and equal Justice shall be rendered, the Consul assisting at the Trial; and if any Delinquent shall make his escape, the Consul shall not be answerable for him in any manner whatever."

**II**

**PARTIES**

**Defendants**

1. **AYSIA MARIE PEREZ, Defendants**, ERIC RODRIGUEZ, Defendants, or Parties of Interest in the 'Color-of-Law' processes instituted by them, or any one of them, against Rambo El.
2. **AYSIA MARIE PEREZ, Defendants**, ERIC RODRIGUEZ, Defendants, foreign to the United States Republic; and foreign to the organic Michigan Republic.

Petitioner

Rambo El, In Propria Persona, Sui Juris (not to be confused with Pro se) Aboriginal, Indigenous Moorish American National, C/O 1807 Olds Avenue, Lansing Territory, Michigan Republic [Postal Zone 48915-1028].

I, Rambo El, In Propria Persona, Sui Juris; Aboriginal, Indigenous Moorish American National, Freehold by Inheritance with Birth Liberties and protected and secured Inalienable liberties, makes with this NOTICE OF REMOVAL of the unconstitutional Complaint – Summons / Ticket – Suit / Bill of Exchange / Action, Cause Number 20130229086-CV. Petitioner is with reasonable expectation that the Officers / Agents, and Officials, holding any position of Public Trust, or political office, are prohibited, under Official Oath, under the authority of The Law of the Land, from the use of the official position(s) or office(s) to violate the Constitution for the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; and thus, by the abuse of authority, and the practice of superseding their 'limited' jurisdictional powers, violate and abridge the Natural, Divine, Unalienable, and Secured liberties of the People; terminating with the cause of damage to this Petitioner / Plaintiff.

### III

#### CAUSE OF ACTION

The Petitioner / Rambo El Is being denied possession of trust property Avenue westward was detained by AYSIA MARIE PEREZ, And Judge Kelly Kimble, District Judge of Uvalde County, City of Uvalde Texas. employed by the District Court of Uvalde County who stated that Rambo El is being sued under Texas Family Codes which is private policy (being classed as law).

The STATE OF TEXAS 38TH DISTRICT COURT is an unconstitutional, private corporation, not delegated by Congress, under Article III, Section 2 of the Constitution; and that the Officers does not, and did not provide 'Due Process' protected and secured for the People, by the Amendments IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, and X of the United States Constitution, to which the Judges and Officers in every State is bound (by Official Oath) to support and to uphold. Any statutory regulation, ordinance, or laws of any State, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

This allegedly - accused Petitioner believes that in accord with the Substantive liberties retained by the Petitioner, notifying all parties of the Petitioner's Moorish American (Identification / Status) and that the Petitioner was not, is not, and does not, waive any Inalienable liberties to due process; and affirmed that any action be adjudicated in a lawfully delegated jurisdiction and venue.

**The Officers** of STATE OF TEXAS commanded that the Petitioner Pay Fines and Costs Imposed under threat, duress, and coercion with a 'man-of-straw' / misnomer word, misrepresented as implying my name, and typed upon the Order / Instrument, and was improperly spelled, "RANDY TYREASE JOY" in ALL CAPITAL LETTERS. That misnomer and CORPORATE - NAME, "RANDY TYREASE JOY" is clearly (an artificial – person / entity); is not me, the Natural Person; is a deliberate grammatical error, intended for injury to me; and is clearly not of consanguine relationship to me or to my nationality, in any form, truth, or manner; nor to my Moorish Family Bloodline. This is a in violation of my secured liberties to my name and nationality; a violation of International Law; and a violation of the Obligations of the Officers of the Court; and a violation of their fiduciary duties and Official Oaths to uphold and to support Article VI of the United States Constitution; and thus, violating my Substantive liberties, and the Articles of Part 1 of '*The liberties of Indigenous People*' ([http://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Draft:United\\_Nations\\_Declaration\\_on\\_the\\_liberties\\_of\\_Indige...](http://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Draft:United_Nations_Declaration_on_the_liberties_of_Indige...)) as follows:

"Indigenous People have the right to a full and effective enjoyment of all human liberties and fundamental freedoms recognized in the Charter of the United Nations; The Universal Declaration of Human liberties; And International Human Law."

Article 5 of the liberties of Indigenous People

"Every Indigenous individual has the Right to a Nationality."

Article 15 of the Declaration of Human liberties (<http://www.un.org/Overview/liberties.html>)

everyone has a right to a nationality. (2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his name."

This Petitioner made a "Reservation of liberties" as stated on the ticket / summon / suit/ complaint No. in the City of Uvalde Texas, County of Uvalde Texas 38th district Court Cause Number 20130229086-CV and never signed for the record; any name or signature on any contract.

Defendants AYSIA MARIE PEREZ is with the 'want of jurisdiction' by knowingly and willingly conspiring (under a Color-of-Authority) to deny this Petitioner, Rambo El, (after this Petitioner made a reservation of liberties and stating for the record; name, correct spelling of name, and national status) her

Inalienable liberties, the right to a Name and Nationality of her choosing, etc. The State / Judge / Accuser(s) alleged and assumed the Petitioner of being a Corporate Ward-ship 14th Amendment Artificial Negro Person / citizen, which resulted in an unlawful arrest-of-liberties, immunities and liberties; which is in direct contradiction to, and a violation of, the Fourth (IV) Amendment of the Constitution for the United States (Republic); violating Article VI of the Constitution, by way of violating The Treaty of Peace and Friendship of EIGHTEEN HUNDRED-THIRTY-SIX (1836) A.D.; Congressional Resolution # 75, Philadelphia Pennsylvania; a violation of Article 15 of 'The Universal Declaration of Human liberties' of Nineteen Hundred and Forty-Eight (1948) A.D. – General Assembly, United Nations; a violation of 'The Declaration of the liberties of The Child' of Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Nine(1959) A.D(<http://www.un.org/cyberschoolbus/humanliberties/resources/child.asp>); and violating 'The liberties of Indigenous Peoples'; and that these residents of THE STATE OF TEXAS knowingly committed 'fraud' against the Petitioner Rambo El by FILING FRIVOLOUS LAWSUITS, KIDNAPPING TRUST PROPERTY, AND SEXUAL ASSAULT ON TRUST PROPERTY. They failed to correct a known violation; and did not aid in preventing said abuse of authority, while having (by law) the obligation to do so; and violated the Fifth Amendment of The Bill of liberties of Seventeen Hundred and Ninety-One (1791) A.D.; impeding the Peoples' **right to due process under the Law, and equal protection of the Law**, Article 1 Section 10 of The Constitution for The United States of America (Republic) which secures this Petitioner the right to contract and conspiracy to commit fraud against this Petitioner and against the United States Republic. Archives Record Group 147, Copy Book 521, and Page File Number 5-39, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BM: WD:144-55-0, U.S. Department of Defense, File 1-17 (Indigenous Freeholder and creditor; Hierarchical Code R1.01.052.004, Federal Code 667, Federal Code 633, Federal Code 463; The Moroccan Treaty of Friendship and Peace 1787, 1836 and 1986; U.S.C. Title 28, Part 4, Chapter 97 Subsection 1603 (Jurisdictional immunities of foreign states), U.S.C. Title 28, Part 4, Chapter 97, Subsection 1604 (immunities of a foreign states from jurisdiction), UNITED STATES: FOREIGN SOVEREIGN IMMUNITIES ACT OF 1976: Public law 94-583 (immunities of a foreign states from jurisdiction), PUBLIC LAW 106-55 (International Religious Freedom Act), Public Law 107-228 (Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 2003), the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of April 18, 1961, the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of April 24, 1963 & the Hague Convention of October 5, 1961, the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, United Nations Resolution 61/295 (Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples), & United Nations Resolution 60/147 ( Right to a Remedy and Reparation for Victims of Gross Violations of International Human Rights Law and Serious Violation of International Humanitarian Law).

#### IV

#### CONCLUSION

- 1) It is a sin for any group of people to violate the Constitutional Laws of a Free National Government.
  
- 2) The Delegates, which comprise the majority of Aboriginal and Indigenous Freeholders, by Birthright, Inheritance, and Primogeniture, and declared 'for the record' and known by the consanguine / Pedigree of their / our Forefathers, as Moors / Muurs; and the European Colonial Settlers of the United States of America, did, on the fifteenth day of November in the year Seventeen Seventy-seven (1777), and in the second year of the Independence of The United States of America, agreed to certain *Articles of Confederation* and perpetual Union between the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, and Providence Plantations, Michigan, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia; wherein they did declare that the style of the Confederacy shall be the United States of America.
  
- 3) All parties to the *Articles of Confederation* of 1778 did also agree that *Article LX* shall set forth the procedure for resolving a dispute brought before the Congress of the United States by a freely associated compact State of the United States of America.
  
- 4) All parties to the *Articles of Confederation* of 1778 did also agree that no Congress shall thereafter alter *Article IX* of the *Articles of Confederation* unless it has received confirmation to do so by every State in the Union (*Article XIII* of the *Articles of Confederation*).
  
- 5) The United States, pursuant to an "Act" of the States sitting in Congress under the *Articles of Confederation* of Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-Eight (1778) A.D., authorized a Constitutional Convention for the purpose of forming a more perfect Union, to establish justice, to insure domestic tranquility, to provide for the common defense, to promote general welfare, and to secure the blessings of liberty, did ordain and established a Constitution for the United States. The Constitution for the United States was declared to be a "revision" to the *Articles of Confederation* of 1778 (*REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS*, Wed., Feb.21, 1787 [*Journals of the Continental Congress*, vol. 38]).
  
- 6) The Constitution for the United States was established by the People of the United States of America, and not by the States in their sovereign capacity (*In reg Opinion of the Justices*, 107 A. 673, 674, 118 Me. 544, 5 A.L.R. 1412) and was ratified by the People sitting in Convention of the Original 13 States of the United States of America (*United States Constitution*, VII: 1:1).



7) The Constitution for the United States is a Compact which constitutes a binding trilateral Contract between the People, the freely associated compact States of the United States of America, and the United States [e.g. *Article 10 of the Bill of liberties to the Constitution of the United States*] (*In reg Opinion of the Justices, 107 A. 673, 674, 118 Me. 544, 5 A.L.R. 1412*).

8) By the wording of *Article VI of the Constitution for the United States*; the Congress is required to review its legislation from time to time to determine if the legislation was made pursuant to the provisions of that Constitution.

9) The parties to the Compact of the United States Constitution further agreed that the enumeration in the Constitution of certain liberties shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the People (*Article 9 of the Bill of liberties to the Constitution for the United States*).

10) The parties to the Compact also agreed that the Powers not delegated to the United States under the U.S. Constitution are reserved to the States or to the People (*Article 10 of the Bill of liberties to the Constitution for the United States*).

11) On February 24, 1855; the Congress of the United States created the United States Court of Claims. The Court of Claims was authorized to execute the mandates of *Article IX of the Articles of Confederation* of 1778 and *Article I of the Bill of liberties to the Constitution for the United States* (10 Stat. 612, sec. 1, sec. 7)

12) The Congress of the United States also enacted the "*Bowman Act*" of March 3, 1883 (22 Stat. 485) and the "*Tucker Act*" of March 3, 1887 (24 Stat. 505) to clarify the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims. Under these Acts, either House of Congress may submit any claim or matter to the United States Court of Claims for investigation and determination of facts. The Court was to report its findings back to Congress for Congressional determination.

13) Notwithstanding the limitations imposed upon the United States Claims Court by *P.L. 97-164* and its subsequent United States Court of Federal Claims by *P.L. 102-572*; the Congress of the United States is barred by *Article IX* and *Article XIII* of the *Articles of Confederation* and by *Article I of the Bill of liberties to the Constitution for the United States* to limit its investigations to moneyed claims.

14) The continual refusal of the United States Congress to resolve the Petitions of Grievances that were submitted to it, by the several States of the Union, violates the "*Good Faith*" agreement that all grievances submitted would be expeditiously resolved as mandated by the *Articles of Confederation* of 1778.

15) Between the years of 1866 and 1868 (and other years); several states within the United States known as "States" submitted Petitions to the Congress of the United States for Redress of Grievances. These Petitions have passed from Congress to Congress for over one hundred years, with the Congress refusing to take any action to resolve the disputes as required by *Article IX of the Articles of Confederation* of 1778 and *Article I of the Bill of liberties to the Constitution for the United States*. These Petitions challenged the procedure by which the Congress used to amend the Constitution for the United States. The Amendments in question are the unlawfully - ratified 13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> Amendments (hereinafter referred to as the "Three Dead Badges of Law").

16) "No change in ancient procedure can be made which disrupts those fundamental principles, which protect the citizen in his private right and guard him against the arbitrary action of the government." Ex Parte Young, 209 US 123.

17) The Constitution for the United States of America binds all judicial officers at *Article 6*, wherein it does say, "This Constitution and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all Treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the Supreme Law of the Land, and the Judges of every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the Contrary, notwithstanding," see *Clause 2*.

18) Black's Law Dictionary 4<sup>th</sup> Ed. Defines "Law of the land", - When first used in Magna Charta, the phrase probably meant the established law of the kingdom, in opposition to the civil or Roman law. It is now generally regarded as meaning general public laws binding on all members of the community. *Janes v. Reynolds*, 2 Tex 251; *Beasley v. Cunningham*, 171 Tenn. 334. 103 S.W.2d 18, 20110 A.L.R. 306. It means due process of law warranted by the constitution, by the common law adopted by the constitution, or by statutes passed in pursuance of the constitution *Mayo v. Wilson*, 1 N.H. 53.

19) *Clause 3*, clarifies the scope of this requirement when it states that "...All judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states shall be bound to support this Constitution..."

20) The 5<sup>th</sup> Amendments require that all persons within the United States must be given due process of the law and equal protection of the law.

21) The unconstitutional charges being applied to this Petitioner are not in pursuance of the Constitution for the United States of America, wherein it does guarantee, and this Petitioner does declare the equal protection of the right to "life liberty and the pursuit of happiness" in the 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment, which includes the right to travel as evidenced in positive law and state decisis, to wit; *Chicago Motor Coach v. Chicago* 169 NE 221 "the use of the highways for the purpose of travel and transportation is not a mere privilege, but a common fundamental right of which the public and individuals cannot rightfully be deprived"; *Teche Lines v. Danforth*, Miss. 12 So 2<sup>nd</sup> 784, 787 "the right to travel on the public highways is a constitutional right", *Slusher v. Safety Coach Transit Co.*, 229 KY 731, 17 SW 2D 1012, affirmed in *Thompson v. Smith* 154 S.E. 579 - "The right to travel upon the public highways

and transport my property thereon, by automobile is not a mere privilege, which may be permitted or prohibited at will, but a common right which one has to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness” and the State’s application of 625 ILCS 5/et seq is “notwithstanding”, Article VI cl.2 Ibid.

22) The Petitioner claims full and equal protection of the Law in *Marbury v. Madison* 5 US 137 – “The Constitution of these United States is the Supreme Law of the Land. Any law, that is repugnant to the Constitution, is null and void of law.”

23) The unconstitutional charges being applied to the Petitioner are repugnant to the Constitution because they deny a liberty established and guaranteed in the 1<sup>st</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>, and 10<sup>th</sup> Amendments, and in United States Supreme Court ‘**Stare Decisis**’ so noted above, where this court has no authority to adjudicate contrary.

24) The unconstitutional charges under which the Petitioner is being forced to answer are non-constitutional on their face and unconstitutional when applied to the Petitioner because they do not have an enacting clause or single subject title, thereby denying due process of law.

25) Due Process of law is not necessarily satisfied by any process which the Legislature may prescribe. See: *Abrams v. Jones* 35 Idaho 532, 207 P. 724.

26) “Due Process of Law in each particular case means such an exercise of the powers of the government as the settled maxims of law permit and sanction; and under such safeguards for the protection of individual liberties as those maxims prescribe for the class of cases to which the one in question belongs.” *Cooley, Const. Lim.* 441.

27) Due Process as defined in *H. C. Black’s Law Dictionary*, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition. “ Whatever difficulty may be experienced in giving to those terms a definition which will embrace every permissible exertion of power affecting private liberties, and exclude such as is forbidden, there can be no doubt of their meaning when applied to judicial proceedings. They then mean a course of legal proceedings according to those rules and principles, which have been established in our systems of jurisprudence for the enforcement and protection of private liberties.”

28) “To give such proceedings any validity, there must be a tribunal competent by its constitution—that is by the law of its creation—to pass upon the subject-matter of the suit; and if that involves merely a determination of the personal liability of the defendant, he must be brought within its jurisdiction obey service of process within the state or his voluntary appearance. *Pennoyer v. Neff*, 95 U.S. 733, 24 L.Ed. 565.”

29) “Due process of law implies the right of the person affected thereby to be present before the tribunal which pronounces judgment upon the question of life liberty, or property, in its most comprehensive sense; to be heard, by testimony or otherwise, and to have the right of controverting, by proof, every material fact which bears on the question of right in the matter involved.”

30) “If any question of fact or liability be conclusively presumed against him, this is not due process of law, *Zeigler v. Railroad Co.*, 58 Ala. 599.

31) These phrases in the Constitution do not mean the general body of the law, common and statute, as it was at the time the Constitution took effect; for that would seem to deny the right of the Legislature to amend or repeal the law. They refer to certain fundamental liberties which that system of jurisprudence, of which ours is a derivative, has always recognized. *Brown v. Levee Com’rs* 50 Miss. 468.”

32) All orders or judgments issued by a judge in a court of limited jurisdiction must contain the findings of the court showing that the court has subject-matter jurisdiction, not allegations that the court has jurisdiction. In re *Jennings*, 68 Ill.2d 125, 368 N.E.2d 864 (1977) (“in a special statutory proceeding an order must contain the jurisdictional findings prescribed by statute.”)

33) In *Interest of M.V.*, 288 Ill.App.3d 300, 681 N.E.2d 532 (1st Dist. 1997). Without subject-matter jurisdiction, all of the orders and judgments issued by a judge are void under law, and are of no legal force or effect. In *Interest of M.V.*, 288 Ill.App.3d 300, 681 N.E.2d 532 (1st Dist. 1997) (“Every act of the court beyond that power is void”).

34) The Petitioner assert, *Midland Coal Co. v. Knox County*, 268 Ill.App.3d 485, 644 N.E.2d 796 (4th Dist. 1994) (“Special statutory jurisdiction is limited to the language of the act conferring it, and the court has no powers from any other source”...)

35) The “language of the act” the complainants confer upon “has no powers from any other source” *Midland Coal Co. v. Knox County*, Ibid, no evidence on its face of valid law, as it lacks the mandatory enacting clause,

36) That the purpose of thus prescribing an enacting clause — “the style of the acts” — is to establish it; to give it permanence, uniformity, and certainty; to identify the act of legislation as of the general assembly; to afford evidence of its legislative statutory nature; and to secure uniformity of identification, and thus prevent inadvertence, possibly mistake and fraud. *State v. Patterson*, 4 S.E. 350, 352, 98 N.C. 660 (1887); 82 C.J.S. “Statutes,” § 65, p. 104; *Joiner v. State*, 155 S.E.2d 8, 10, 223 Ga. 367 (1967).



37) “That the almost unbroken custom of centuries has been to preface laws with a statement in some form declaring the enacting authority. The purpose of an enacting clause of a statute is to ‘identify’ it as an act of legislation by expressing on its face the authority behind the act.” 73 Am. Jur.2d, “Statutes,” § 93, p. 319, 320; *Preckel v. Byrne*, 243 N.W. 823, 826, 62 N.D. 356 (1932).

38) For an enacting clause to appear on the face of a law, it must be recorded or published with the law so that the People can readily identify the authority for that particular law.

39) That “It is necessary that every law should show on its face the authority by which it is adopted and promulgated, and that it should clearly appear that it is intended by the legislative power that enacts it that it should take effect as a law.” *People v. Dettenthaler*, 77 N.W. 450, 451, 118 Mich. 595 (1898); citing *Swann v. Buck*, 40 Miss. 270.

40) This Defendants (a court of limited jurisdiction), lacks the power to act and have proceeded beyond the strictures of the statutes, and that the statutes being applied are created from revised statutes and codes of a foreign and unidentified source, as they fail to show from what authority in law they exist, where they fail to show on their face, the mandatory enacting clause.

41) Said revised statutes and codes fail to show a necessary and mandatory enacting clause on their face, giving them lawful force and effect. Said revised statutes and codes are private codes and statutes and are not law, do not compel this Petitioner to perform and do not apply to him, and fail to show “authority for the court to make any order.” *Levy. Industrial Common Ibid, Midland Coal Co. v. Knox County, Ibid.*

42) The Petitioner, demand all liberties under the common law based upon the status as a matter of due process of law and to determine what legal liberties the Petitioner has in this court and what liberties will be denied, if any, to determine what jurisdiction the Plaintiff is attempting to apply to this Natural Born Citizen.

43) The Petitioner is not subject to the jurisdiction of the Defendants.

44) This Petitioner has no contract with TEXAS DISTRICT COURT, AYSIA MARIE PEREZ or with the State of Texas; or with any other segment of the United States of America that can grant jurisdiction over human liberties; or over political, economic, social and cultural liberties of Indigenous Peoples.

45) The Petitioner is Aboriginal / Indigenous within the meaning of the description of the Draft Declaration of the Inter-American Declaration of the liberties of Indigenous Peoples at Article 1 Definition:

46) “In this Declaration Indigenous Peoples are those who embody historical continuity with societies which existed prior to the conquest and settlement of their territories by Europeans...”

47) Indigenous People are separate and distinct; alien to this administration; and have a separate and distinct status from the administrators of the colonial occupiers of the land; as recognized in the Declaration on Principles of International Law of Friendly Relations and Cooperation Among States; wherein it does say under the Principles of Equal liberties and self determination of Peoples (B5): “The territory of a colony or other Non-Self Governing Territory has, under the Charter, a status separate and distinct from the territory of the State administering it...”

48) Colonial legislatures were divested of their legislative powers, and required to transfer jurisdiction and all powers over the cultural liberties of indigenous and minority peoples to those peoples and prohibited from making any law that effects the liberties of indigenous people to fully and effectively enjoy their right to self-determination in Article 5 of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, Adopted by General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960. See Article 5 to wit: “Immediate steps shall be taken, in Trust and Non-Self Governing Territories or all other territories which have not yet attained independence, to transfer all powers to the peoples of those territories, without any conditions or reservations, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire...”

49) Colonial courts were divested of, and required to, transfer the judicative power and all power to the people of this territory, *ibid.*

50) See ‘The American Declaration of the liberties and Duties of Man’ (Adopted by the Ninth International Conference of American States Bogota, Colombia, 1948 at Article 5, Article 17, Article 26)

51) The United States of America is required to obey the requirements of the Declaration on the Principles of International Law and to obey the principles of international law enumerated therein.

52) The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties requires that the United States of America fulfill its obligations incurred thereunder.

53) The United States of America is a member of the United Nations, and is bound by the Charter of the United Nations to promote and protect the liberties of Indigenous Peoples.

54) The Declaration of the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and People UN GA #1514 specifically required the United States of America to transfer *all power* to the peoples of this land, and this specifically includes all legislative, executive and judicial powers.

55) The State of Michigan and Texas through its commercial agencies, on the Birth certificate, and other misrepresented Instruments, has committed 'fraud' to accomplish what is called in legal contemplation, "Capitis Diminutio Maxima", which is that my natural name has been murdered and I was resurrected as a non-natural, created entity subject to regulation and denied the protections of national and international law. This constitutes Fraud and denies due process of the law and the Freedom from the Practices and Policies of Apartheid described in the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid* Adopted and opened for signature, ratification by General Assembly resolution 3068 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973 at Articles 1, 2 and 3, and the right not to be compelled to perform under any contract or agreement not entered into voluntarily, intentionally and knowingly.

56) **Executive Order Number: 13107**, 63, Federal Register, 68,991 (1998)- Implementation of Human liberties Treaties, which states "It shall be the policy and practice of the Government of the United States, being committed to the protection and promotion of human liberties and fundamental freedoms, fully to respect and implement its obligations under the international human liberties treaties to which it is a party including the ICCPR, the CAT and the CERD." UVALDE MUNICIPAL DISTRICT COURT, by way of its Officers, violated 'Due Process' and, conspired to deprive liberties of the Petitioner; and did neglect to prevent deprivation of liberties at Title 18, U.S.C. 241 and Title 18, U.S.C. 242.

57) *Maine v. Thiboutot* 448 US 1, 100 SCT 2502 – Officers of the court have no immunity, when violating a constitutional right from liability. For they are deemed to know the law.

58) Note that the presiding judge, and any judge acting as organ of the court, is aware that 42 USC 1986 requires the person(s) adjudicating legal processes, to correct wrongs, and that their failure to correct the wrongs that were addressed constitutes Fraud under Rule 9(b) of the FRCP, cross referenced to 28 USC 1746, and that this Fraud constitutes a Perjury on the Oath of Office at 18 USC 1621, deprives us of liberties, at 18 USC 241, and 242, Conspires to deprives liberties at 42 USC 1985; is an extortion of liberties at 18 USC 872, and is actionable under 42 USC 1983.

59) **Judicial officers have no immunity when they have no jurisdiction over subject matter.**

60) This court shall take mandatory Judicial Notice of the adjudged decision of the Supreme Court of the United States of *Bradley v Fisher* 80 U.S. 335 (1871), 351,352 that officers of the court have no immunity when they have no jurisdiction over the subject-matter. And further in *Bradley v Fisher* on page 352 and 352 is as follows: "Where there is clearly no jurisdiction over the subject matter any authority exercised is a usurped authority, and for the exercise of such authority, when the want of jurisdiction is known to the judge, no excuse is permissible." This evidence of *Bradley v Fisher* 80 U.S. 335 (1871).

61) Either subject-matter jurisdiction exists, or it doesn't. Subject-matter jurisdiction has been denied, it must be proved by the party claiming that the court has subject-matter jurisdiction as to all of the requisite elements of subject-matter jurisdiction

62) "In *Americold Realty Trust v. ConAgra Foods, Inc.*, 577 U.S. \_\_\_\_ (2016), the Supreme Court held that for the purposes of diversity jurisdiction, the citizenship of a trust is based on the citizenship of its members, which includes the beneficiaries as well as the trustees..

63) "the Ninth Circuit held that the trial court properly exercised its jurisdiction over the matter where the bank — acting as trustee — was sued in its own name, and along with the other named defendants, was of diverse citizenship with the plaintiff.

64) "2016 the Supreme Court decided *Americold*, in which it addressed "how to determine the citizenship of a 'real estate investment trust.'" In analyzing the issue, the Supreme Court noted that under the applicable state law, a "real estate investment trust" was not a corporation, but instead "an 'unincorporated business trust or association' in which property is held and managed 'for the benefit and profit of any person who may become a shareholder.'"

65) "in such a case, as *Navarro* held, the trustee is the real party in interest, and so its citizenship, not the citizenships of the trust's beneficiaries, controls the diversity analysis:"

66) "State Police Power extends only to immediate threats to public safety, health, welfare, etc., *Michigan v. Duke* 266 US, 476 LED. At 449:"

67) "Where liberties secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule-making or legislation, which would abrogate them. *Miranda v. Arizona* 384 US 436, 125:"

68) “The claim and exercise of Constitutional liberties cannot be converted into a crime. Miller v. Kansas 230 F 2<sup>nd</sup> 486, 489:”

69) “For crime to exist, there must be an injured party (Corpus Delicti) There can be no sanction or penalty imposed on one because of this Constitutional right. Serer v. Cullen 481 F. 945:”

70) “If any Tribunal (court) finds absence of proof of jurisdiction over a person and subject matter, the case must be dismissed. Louisville v. Motley 2111 US 149, 29S. CT. 42. “The Accuser Bears the Burden of Proof Beyond a Reasonable Doubt.”

71) “In light of my status the complaint against me must be brought before an Article III court as per the rules governing the Treaty of Peace and Friendship of 1787.”

Therefore in accord with the official oath of the officers of this court et al that all fraudulently presented improperly serviced instruments as per bill of exchange / suits / ticket / complaint # R0116732-0 be dismissed, discredited and expunged from the record, etc.

72) “Lack of Federal Jurisdiction can not be waived or overcome by agreement of parties”. Griffin v. Matthews, 310 F supra 341, 342 (1969): “

73) “Want of Jurisdiction may not be cured by consent of parties”> Industrial Addition Association v. C.I.R., 323 US 310, 313.”

74) “In the Supreme Court case *Murdock v. Penn.* 319 US 105  
*“No state shall convert a liberty into a privilege, license it, and attach a fee to it”.*

75) See also; *Shuttlesworth v. Birmingham* 373 US 26  
*“If the state converts a liberty into a privilege, the citizen can engage in the right with impunity.”*

76) “Petitioner asserts *“Where liberties secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule making or legislation, which would abrogate them”* *Miranda v. Arizona* 384 U.S. 436, 491.

77) “An unconstitutional statute has been held to confer no authority on, and to afford no protection to, an officer acting thereunder.” Also, “Officers cannot be punished for refusing to obey unconstitutional statute.” (CJS 16, sec. 101, p. 479) “Such laws are in legal contemplation, as inoperative as though ’ they had never been passed or as if the enactment had never been written, and are regarded as invalid or void from the date of enactment, and not only from the date on which it is judicially declared unconstitutional. Such a law generally binds no one, confers no liberties, affords No Protections, and imposes no duties, and compliance therewith is unnecessary.” (CJS 16, p. 469).

78) “No one is bound to obey an unconstitutional law and no courts are bound to enforce it.” – 16 Am Juris 2<sup>nd</sup>, Sec 177 late 2d, Sec 256.

82) “The State cannot diminish the liberties of the People.” – *Hurtado v. California*, 110 U.S. 516

82) “The state is a people and not the created form of government.” – *Texas v. White*, 7 Wallace, 700-74.

82) “The individual may stand upon constitutional liberties. He is entitled to carry on his private business in his own way. His power to contract is unlimited. He owes no duty to the state or to his neighbors to divulge his business or to open his door to an investigation, so far as it may tend to incriminate him. He owes no such duty or the state, since he receives nothing therefrom, beyond the protection of his life and property. His liberties are such as existed by the Law of the Land, long antecedent to the organization of the state... He owes nothing to the public so long as he does not trespass upon their liberties.” *Hale v. Henkel*, 201 U.S. 43 (1905).

83) “The makers of the Constitution conferred, as against the government, the Right to be let alone; the most comprehensive of liberties, and the right most valued by civilized men.” – United States Supreme Court Justice Brandeis in *Olmstead v. Unites States* (1928).

84) Based on customary international laws, the 5<sup>th</sup> Amendment of the Constitution for the United States of America, which guarantees due process of the law and Article IV of same Constitution Section 1; Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records and judicial proceedings of every other state...

85) No person shall be denied the enjoyment of any civil or military right, nor be discriminated against in the exercise of any civil or military right, nor be segregated in the militia or in the public schools, because of religious principles, race, color, ancestry or national origin...

V

**RELIEF**

**1. The Enforcement of the following:** The Divine Constitution and By-Laws of the Moorish Science Temple of America; The Moorish Nation of North America; Act VI: By Being Moorish American, you are Part and Parcel of this said government and Must Live the Life Accordingly; Article VI of the United States Constitution Republic / The Treaty of Peace and Friendship of EIGHTEEN HUNDRED and THIRTY-SIX (1836) A.D., Classifies Moorish Americans as Federal Citizens Possessing Freehold by Inheritance Status-Truth A-1. See Article 3, Section 2 of 'The Constitution for the United States of America'.

1) I, Rambo El, demand Due Process as protected by the Fourth (4<sup>th</sup>) and Fifth (5<sup>th</sup>) Amendments of the Constitution for the United States of America (Republic).

2) I, Rambo El, demand that the United States Supreme Court stop these abuses of the colorable authority by the Plaintiff as it pertains to this Petitioner.

3) I, Rambo El, demand if any criminal charges be found, let them be placed upon the Plaintiffs.

4) I, Rambo El, demand this United States Supreme Court view this Petitioner (in my Proper Person) as a Moorish American National (Natural Born Citizen of the Land) and not as a (brand) NEGRO, BLACKMAN (person), COLORED, AFRICAN-AMERICAN, or any other SLAVE TITLE or 'nom de guerre' imposed upon me for misrepresentation 'Actions' or other acts of 'Misprision' that a misdirected society may "believe" to be true.

5) I, Rambo El do not, under any condition or circumstance, by threat, duress, or coercion, waive any liberties Inalienable or Secured by the Constitution or Treaty, and, hereby requests the United States Supreme Court to fulfill their obligation to preserve the liberties of this Petitioner (A Moorish Americans) and carry out their Judicial Duty in 'Good Faith' by ordering Plaintiff to be brought before the Law to answer for their criminal and unjust actions.

6) All UNCONSTITUTIONAL Citations – Summons / Ticket – Suit / (misrepresented) Bill of Exchange: Number 20130229086CV, and any other 'Order' or 'Action' associated with it / them, to be dismissed and expunged for the record on its face and merits; or, otherwise, be brought before a legitimately - delegated, and competent 'Court of Law' of International jurisdiction / venue.

7) All City, County and State Officials are to be informed of the Law of the Land (Constitution) and their obligation to uphold the same and to no longer be excused without action on the part of the Sheriff for violating the same. And to be made cognizance of the recompense of colorable actions on their part, by not adhering to the Law.

8) Defendant AYSIA MARIE PEREZ, is being sued for \$75,000 for compensatory damages and \$75,000 for punitive damages in her private capacity.

9) Defendant AYSIA MARIE PEREZ, is being so for conservator possession of trust property JAE'ANNA MAIE PEREZ Texas department of State health services vital statistics birth certificate deed number 142-07-2299419 recorded at NANCY PITTMAN Clark Superior Court, TOOMBS Ga BK 01295 Pg 0063

10) Defendant.ERIC RODRIGUEZ is being sued for \$75,000 for compensatory damages and \$75,000 for punitive damages in its official and Individual capacity for sexually assaulting a minor.

WHEREFORE, i respectfully requests that this Honorable Court enter an award in (Plaintiff's )favor and against Defendants in an amount in excess of one hundred fifty thousand Totaling \$150,000.00 and conservator possession of Jae'Anna Marie family of Perez, is being sought after for relief to all violations.

**TRIAL BY JURY OF MY OWN PEERS WAS, AND IS, DEMANDED**



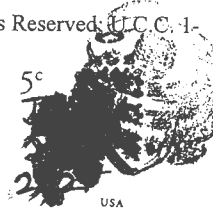
I declare under the penalty of perjury under the law of the UNITED STATES CODES that the above is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and honorable intent.

Day 19, January, 2021 = 1441 M.C.

I Am: Rambo El

Authorized Representative Natural Person, In Propria Persona: All liberties Reserved: U.C.C. 1-207 / 308; U.C.C. 1-103

RL



Kurt E. J. J. J.

:Third-Party: Witness

:Rambo: family-of: El

:Third-Party: Witness

State of Michigan )  
 ) S.S  
County of Ingham )

101807 Olds Avenue  
Lansing, Michigan [MI 48915-1028 US]  
517-993-4900

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF CLAIM

On this , day of January in the year of 2021, before me  
David J. Bennett III, a Notary Public, personally appeared :Rambo: family-  
of: El, known or identified to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the  
Living Man, whose name is subscribed to in the within instrument, first being duly sworn,  
acknowledged before me that he executed the same as his free will, intent, act, and deed.

David J. Bennett III  
(Notary Public's Signature)  
(Notary Public in and for Michigan)  
My commission expires: 03/24/2024

**DAVID J. BENNETT III**  
Notary Public, Ingham County, MI  
Acting in the County of Elk  
My Commission Expires: 03/24/2024

Respectfully submitted,

Rambo El

1/19/21

Cc:

Joe Biden, President

Donald Beatty, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of  
USSC

Steven Mnuchin, USSC Department of the  
Treasury

William P. Barr, Attorney General of USSC

Mike Pompeo, USSC Secretary of State

United Nations, Geneva Switzerland  
Archbishop of CORPORATE STATE

Interpol, Lyon, France

MG Martin, Provost Marshal

Moorish American Consulate, Moorish Worldwide  
Consulates

Governor Territory, Gretchen Whitmer

Antonio Guterres, Secretary of the United Nations